

SCRIPTIONS
by the Editor of this paper
FOR THE
& Weekly Miscellany;
BY
ARD EASY, Esq.
altimore every Saturday, at Three
ks per annum, payable half
yearly in advance.

will be happy to receive com-
lead to the exercise of the mind
have had a cultivated education
to the mutual improvement of the
e readers. In this country (un-
g is every object of improvement
much cause for animadversion; and
requently present for directing the
studied. To these objects he is very
tracting attention. Biography of
heroes of the revolutionary war,
very interesting. Events of the
public record, would be highly
Phenomena in natural history, wil-
ed to with peculiar pleasure.
e three first numbers have
ved and may be seen at this

VERY FOR SALE.
eriber will sell all his interest in
ntensive BREWERY in Alexan-
e now occupies; of which there
ers of an unexpired lease to com-
er next.

er is on an extensive plan, having
tubers of 1200 and 500 gallons
orking utensil complete, with Mal-
and Mill.

er's this concern offers every in-
ho is skilled himself, or can procure
in brewing; as the business may
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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1806.

[No. 167.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROGERS, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marteller, v. M.
O. P. FINLEY,
FAIRFAX STREET;
Has imported in the William and John, Captain
Woodhouse.
A large and general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery,
&c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and re-
tail, on the accustomed terms to punctual cul-
omers.
May 15. d3w

WILL BE LANDED,
THIS DAY,
At Hewes and Miller's wharf,
The Cargo of the Sloop President,
From Guadaloupe—consisting of
Prime Green Coffee & Sugar:
Which will be sold low if immediate applica-
tion is made to
Mordecai Miller.
May 17. d

The Sloop President,
Will be sold low, if immediate application is
made to
M.M.

JUST IMPORTED.
Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, from London,
A PARCEL OF
SPRING GOODS,
Amongst which are
Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,
Narrow cord, tape stripe, and cambric dimities,
Cotton chambrine, and chambray muslins,
Plain and figured Italian farcesets,
Plain jaconet and cambric muslins,
A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins,
shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,
Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
Richard Vench & Co.
May 13. d1m

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in
suitable packages for the West India market, and
entitled to Drawback.

JUST LANDED,
From the ship NANCY, Captain PAINE, from
CHARLESTON.
30 bales COTTON, of superior kind;
With a quantity of
RICE AND INDIGO.
For Sale, by
E. GILMAN.
May 10. eo

BOTTLED BEER.
To-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if ex-
tra, each succeeding morning.
A day with BOTTLED BEER
will go about town:
When the citizens may supply themselves with
that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle,
to be paid for on delivery.
Orders from the country and shipping of-
fers will be executed on the shortest notice.
Apply to
T. CRUSE.
May 8.

Three Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on
the night of the 19th instant, William Goods, an
apprentice to the said subscriber. He is a
black boy, about 17 years of age, has a down look, particu-
larly when he speaks to any person. Whoever
takes up the said apprentice shall receive the above
reward.

Thomas Sanford.
May 20. 3c
N. B. Masters of vessels and others are fore-
warned harboring or carrying off said apprentice,
at their peril.
T. S.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit
Court of the District of Columbia, fourth
county of Alexandria, made between Richar-
dance, compo, and the heirs and representative
of Robert M'Crea, deceased, defendants, was
sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th
day of June, at the Coffee House, in Alexan-
dria, in a credit of six months: One moiety of an
annual ground rent, of 114 dollars upon a lot
Union Street, leased to Thomas Crandle, in
which there is erected a three story brick house;
No. one moiety of an annual ground rent of 10
dollars, on a lot leased to Michael Thorpe, to
James's Alley, now the property of Samuel H.
choff, on which there is improvements; also in a
credit of six and twelve months, one moiety of
a lot of ground on Pitt Street, fronting 46 feet,
and running back 123 feet 6 inches, security will
be required on the above property for the pay-
ment of the purchase money.

G. Deneale, Commissioner.
May 20. d14Je

JOHN WATTS,
ALEXANDRIA:
Has just received, per the William Murdoch,
(via Baltimore) from London, a complete as-
ortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual
customers, viz.

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose
do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose
do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Silk and Cotton Chambray Muslins
3 8, 7 8 and 9 8 undressed Gingham
Figured and plain Jaconet Cambrics
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin
India Book Muslin
White and colored Cambrics
Plain and figured Leno Muslin
Leno Shawls and Muslins
Italian Gases and Lingerie
London Chintzes and Calicoes
White and colored Jean
Cambric Dimities
First shop Long Nankens
Marcelline Jean and Muslin Waitcoating
Brown and Scarlet Bandannas
Real Madras Handkerchiefs
3 4, 4 4, and 8 4 Damask Shawls
Diaper Table Cloths
Ruffs, Sheetings
White and brown Sheetings
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
2 pieces Salisbury Cloth
3 bales India Goods
7-8 and 4 4 Irish Linens
White and brown Plaidings
Umbrellas and Parasols
German Ticklenburgs
White and brown Rolls
Bed Ticking
Apron and Shirting Checks
Waldron's Glaz and Cradling Scythes
Weeding Hoes assorted in cases
Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c. &c.
May 6. eo

CHARLES BENNETT,
Has imported per the Ship William and John,
Captain Woodhouse, arrived here, and William
Murdoch, via Baltimore, and offers for
Sale, on the usual terms,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
VIZ.

SUPERFINE Cloths and Kerseymeries
Waitcoating, Dimities, India Jeans
Cotton Kerseymeries, Granddills & Nankens
Silk, Cotton, and thread Hosiery—among which
are a few dozen of extra fine
Black, white, and lead Pie No Silk Gloves
White and colored Cambrics, Saricent do.
Silk and Cotton Chambrays, plain, figured and
embossed
Printed, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs—
amongst the latter a few dozen Superfine
White
Common and Superfine Shirting Cottons
Silk Cords, Cambric Buttons, Artificial Wreaths
and Flowers
White and black Lace Veils, Leno do. 3 4,
and 6 4 Shawls
Leno and Cambric Worked Muslins
Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread
Best English Hats, Common do.
Nails, Hoes, Spades
Cradling and Glaz Scythes, &c. &c.
May 9. d1w.co2w.23w1w

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who
can come well recommended—from 20 to 25
years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
April 3. d1w

MATHEW EAKIN.

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public
in general, that
HE HAS COMMENCED MAKING
ICE CREAMS,
For the season—he has also
A few bushels of ICE for Sale.
ON HAND
Twenty frails soft shelled Almonds,
50 do. Figs, of a superior quality, fresh Oranges,
Lemons and English Walnuts, Anchovies and
Olives, by the bottle and box, fresh Mescal
Raffins, in boxes, a quantity of fresh Citrons,
and Sweet Meats, in boxes, Salad Oil and Lisbon
2-keets, 300 bottles Martiniue Cordials, and
A general assortment of CONFECTIONARY,
as usual.
May 6. eo3w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from
Daniel M'Carty to the subscribers, to secure the pay-
ment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel
M'Carty to Jonathan and William Schofield, will be
sold at public auction, on the 23rd day of the present
month, part of that tract of land called Manor
whereon the said M'Carty now lives, lying upon Ac-
catinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining
Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from
Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Phineas Janney,
Andrew Schofield.

May 7. d1

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court
of chancery, held at Richmond, will be ex-
posed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
in the county of Loudoun, the property of Tho-
mas Atwood Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley
Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about
three miles from Leesburg—the other called the
Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river,
near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain
about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold
for the purpose of raising the sum of about six
thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A.
Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mention-
ed. The sale will be made to the highest bid-
der for ready money, and will commence on the
13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg,
and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.
W. C. Selden, }
April 22. d1f

THE Subscriber and possessor
of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn
any person who may incline to purchase under the above
decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner
and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or
aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such
sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered
effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.
April 24.

The public are notified, and
all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain
lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the su-
perior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of
Thomas Atwood Diggs, and advertised by the com-
missioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on
the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being
clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley
Diggs, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact
for the estate of William Dudley
Diggs.
City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] d1f

24 hogheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and berds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Seal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
April 26. d

Just Received,
And for sale by the subscriber,
25 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hds. Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt. nice Bacon
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Caster Oil, in pint bottles,
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.
Mordecai Miller.
April 22. d

A few copies of the American
Gardener may be had at the Book-
Store of Robert Gray.

FOR SALE.

The Schooner
HENRIETTA,
Burthen about 500 barrels; she
is a fine staunch vessel, almost new
and ready for sea.
For terms, apply to
Guthbert Powell.
May 21. d1w.co2w

For Charter or Freight,
The Ship
ENTERPRISE,
Captain Colcord,
travels expected. A charter or freight will be
pied to Liverpool, and advanced will be made
on 10 days to M. H. L. Lagan, Lenox & Co.
their.

WM. HODGSON.
May 21. d

Wine, Fruits, &c.

ON SATURDAY,
The 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be
Sold, at Public Auction, from on board the
ship Honnet, a Horse's wharf,
The CARGO of that Ship, just arri-
ved from Lisbon;
CONSISTING OF
4,500 bushels Salt, a few quarter-
casks Lisbon and Buccellos Wine, 30 boxes Le-
mons, 15 boxes Oranges, 30 sacks of Nuts, 20
bales of Almonds, 50 hails of Figs, 700 baskets
of different sizes, 15 boxes Sweetmeats, and a
variety of Summer Carpellings.
Approved negotiable notes, payable at sixty
and 90 days, will be required in payment.
P. C. Marteller.
May 21. d1f

Plaster Paris & Lime—about.

100 tons Plaster Paris,
70 casks Lime,
On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawson & Povey,
Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner
Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,
30 boxes Cod Fish
70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles
120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap
1 Bale Beesboon Guttae
Imperial, TEAS,
Young Hyson } of the latest importations.
20 barrels N. E. Rum
75 casks B-liona Gunpowder
10 casks Fig Blue

In Store,
Prime Beef and Pork
Russia and Ravens Duck
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea
Muscovado Sugar
Cakes Claret and Madeira Wine
200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

For Freight,
The Brig NANCY,
R. B. HALL, Master;
Burthen about 1200 barrels. She
is in good order and will be ready to
receive a cargo in three days.
Apply as above.
May 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has just received by the latest arrivals a hand-
some assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Colonade Mull Muslins
Diagonal laced and pequet
ditto
Car gauze, japanned and
honey-comb do.
Plain and figured Leno
Pique crapes
Plain cambric, jaconet and
muslin
Plain & colored hair-cord-
ed cambric
India & British book mus-
lin
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and mus-
lin
Flower-comb and imperial
Luttre do.
Undressed gingham, chin-
z and calico
Silk and cotton chambray,
Italian Mantua
Ribbons
Italian lawing silk
Silk and cotton hosiery

Ladies extra long silk and
hid gloves
Hairs do.
York stained do.
Pie pie mus
Mee's gloves
Adelphi cotton in boxes
Wood's superfine cloths &
cassimeres
Marcelline waitcoating
Nankens
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen
Shirting cotton
Long Leno
Linen Cambrics
Umbrellas
Banyans handkerchiefs
Plaidings
Dowls
Crees
Ticklenburg
Glasburgh and rolls
Buffs
Guthrie and
Stamports.

A. L. S. O.
FRESH TEAS,
Of a superior quality, in small London caddies and
by the pound.
May 8. d

The French victories have happened in such a series we cannot rationally suppose them to happen by chance. They are the inevitable results of superior numbers and of the French military advantages we have mentioned. They would happen again, if their dejected, beaten adversaries could rise again to resistance.

From these positions this melancholy inference is to be drawn: the continental enemies of France are totally incapable of resisting her in the field. She has taken a permanent ascendancy over them. Austria, humbled and beaten, is in no condition to learn the conquering art of her masters. Prussia, without risking the combat, has fallen prostrate with her useless arms in her hands. Russia, like the ancient Persia, is invincible but insignificant to the system of enslaved Europe.

If the French armies could pass the channel, there seems to be no sort of reason to hope that Great Britain could resist them. The regular army is spread over all the empire, and if it were all collected it would be a handful against the French hosts, and surely no military man would place the smallest dependence in the volunteers of England.

It is one of the inveterate, perhaps incurable evils of Mr. Pitt's administration, and the greatest blemish in the fame of that truly illustrious statesman, that instead of forming an efficient army of two hundred thousand men, who could be sent wherever they might be wanted, he was either the schemer or the dupe of the useless, expensive, and, if the French should land in England, fatal project of volunteers. By equipping volunteers he not only had no army, but it was out of the power of England to have one. The men were all engaged in acting the comedy of an army, and the finances were exhausted in getting up the decorations of the piece.

The sole protection of Great Britain then is in her navy. The writer has been bro't very late, and loth to believe, that the military resistance of the continental nations of Europe would be ineffectual. Events have at last convinced him that the French actually possess a greater and more decisive military superiority over those nations than the old Romans did over the forces of Antiochus, Mithridates & Jugurtha; and especially over the Carthaginians, Greeks and Macedonians. Nothing is wanting to the solid establishment of a new universal empire by France, that should spread as far, last as long, and press as heavily on the necks of the abject nations, as that of Rome, but the possession of the British navy. France whenever she can get access to her enemy is already irresistible. If Mr. Gregg would give her that navy, he would impart a kind of ubiquity to her power. The soft winds that wake the spring in the remotest regions of the globe, would waft there the ministers of French rapacity to blast it. France would enjoy every thing that Rome wanted to make the plundered world her province.

Are these ideas chimerical, or are the inferences drawn beyond the admitted truth of the premises? Is India more capable of resisting France than an English merchant company its present sovereign? Spain and Italy are provinces already. Greece, Egypt, the Turkish empire, and all the shores of the Mediterranean were once the patrimony of the Cesars, and for many hundred years slept soundly in their chains, till they were rudely waked by the Goths, the Héruli, the Huns & the Arabs. Africa is a quarter of the globe that could be governed by factories, and America is another that would yield not merely with tameness, but alacrity to imperial receipts. If by miracle force should be needed, France could employ Spain or Dessalines, or slaves still more abject than they, to use it with infallible success. We should be ready, not merely to take, but to buy our chains, and to pay our last dollar as a fine for the temerity of our resistance. We should patiently sow our fields, and see our kindly seasons ripen the harvests for French reapers. Our posterity, born in servitude, would inherit our baseness, and bear the yoke from the infancy to the old age of their dishonored lives, without sorrow or repining.

Suppose the whip of the oppressor should at length tear off the callous skin from the slaves' backs, and rage should be kindled by pain, and courage engendered by despair; yet our resistance would only avail to exasperate our tyrants, and to embitter the sense and aggravate the pressure of our calamities. France would not fail to array

an army of base Americans, and to place them in the strongest positions of our country—and if these should be insufficient to crush the first movements of rebellion, her ships would transport reinforcements from Europe with greater celerity, than the American insurgents could collect and train forces to resist them. Our independence then must be renounced, or we must betake ourselves to the fastnesses of the wilderness to enjoy it, like the revolted negroes of St. Domingo, in peril, want and barbarism.

The preservation of even this condition would then appear to exact and merit the display of all our energies. Comfortless and desperate as that savage independence may seem, it would nevertheless be preferable to the horrid stillness of our servitude under the power of French tyrants, exercised by their deputies, the Jeffersons and Nicholsons, the present artificers of our ruin.

It is very seldom that the events of war turn out according to the predictions of speculators on their probabilities. Futurity is no doubt wisely and mercifully hidden from our view. Yet the issue of the contest between France and G. Britain is so momentous, to America, it is impossible to restrain our curiosity from examining the position and relative strength of the combatants.

Supposing Great Britain to possess adequate means to cope with France, it is an interesting previous question to decide, or rather to conjecture whether there is a spirit in the government and people to persevere in the employment of them.

The death of Mr. Pitt has made a complete change in the ministry. He discerned, and it is strange that Mr. Fox, his supposed equal in talents, should not have discerned, the necessity of opposing France in arms, and the fatal consequences of a delusive peace; and any peace that should leave France a giant among pigmies, would be delusive. But as Mr. Fox has been the opposer of the war ever since 1793, and as he, and a large number of his most strenuous adherents are admitted to power, it may be expected that he will insist on proposing a negotiation. Proud as Bonaparte is, he would joyfully accept the proposal. He may be as liberal as Englishmen can ask in his terms, for any peace will make him their master. Nothing could make it safe, but that France should reduce her power. That is a condition Mr. Fox will not prescribe, nor Bonaparte concede.

We will not undertake to say that Mr. Fox is bound in point of consistency, now to propose peace. He may say with plausibility, perhaps with strict truth, that the circumstances of the two countries are changed, that he was a friend to peace while Europe stood independent and powerful in arms to secure the observance of it by the French emperor; but that now, peace would lessen none of the burdens of the nation, while it would put its commercial and naval resources, inaccessible in war, within reach of the power and intrigues of Bonaparte.

What is Mr. Fox's present opinion or disposition, we know not. We have no hesitation in saying, that as a faithful member of his majesty's councils, it is his duty to prosecute the war till England can be safe in peace, and she cannot be safe unless she is great in comparison with France.

Are there not probable grounds of conjecture that Mr. Fox came into the ministry on the terms of supporting the war measures of the government? Before the peace of Amiens, the fruitless negotiation at Lisle, had opened the eyes of the English nation, to the immeasurable ambition and profligacy of the French rulers. Mr. Fox then presided in condemning the war. After the peace of Amiens, he paid a visit to Bonaparte in Paris, and received and permitted such attention from the French chief, as raised the wonder and disgust of all men and the suspicions of many. His motives for making that visit have never yet been explained.

This is certain, his parliamentary influence had surprisingly dwindled, and perhaps he owes it as much to his frank, open disposition, so unused to, and incapable of duplicity, as to his splendid talents, that the nation, with its characteristic generosity, has been willing to forget and to forgive his strange visit and strange conduct in Paris.

There is reason to believe that when Mr. Pitt last came into office, the English king had neither forgiven nor forgotten it. He considered Mr. Fox as a Jacobin, and resolved to deny the importunities of both parties to admit Mr. Fox to his councils. Lord Grenville thought himself bound in consequence to stand with Mr. Fox, and to decline office.

When the death of Mr. Pitt, and the

desertion of the allies in Germany, seemed to force Mr. Fox upon the king, for all men agreed it was necessary to drop party divisions and to unite against the common danger, we are told, Lord Grenville was loathed with his majesty, and finally arranged the ministry to mutual satisfaction. As Lord Grenville is an honest man, and as able as he is honest, we cannot believe such a man would recommend a Jacobin to be king, or that he could prevail over his majesty's aversion to Mr. Fox, without being personally responsible for his conduct and principles.

When it is considered too, that those two eminent men formerly acted in opposition to each other, and that for three years past they have come to a mutual good understanding, the grounds of division in the present ministry must have been fully explored, and such engagements mutually required and given, as will prevent their collision. Those who had always acted together before they came into the ministry, we think more likely to fall out afterwards.

The union of the present ministry is the more probable too, when we advert to the known sincerity and amiable temper of Mr. Fox. The attachment of no man's friends has been stronger than Mr. Fox's have ever manifested towards him; and those who remember his famous coalition with Lord North, will believe that too much stubbornness to maintain the appearance of consistency is not one of that gentleman's faults.

Mr. Fox is the only member of the new administration who can be the champion of peace measures. Lord Grenville and Mr. Wyndham love their country too well, and its dangers are too imminent to permit us to believe that they are disposed to adopt the fatal counsels of the old opposition.

On these grounds, therefore we presume to conjecture that the English ministry will be united in favour of a prosecution of the war.

We have not yet enquired whether there is sense and magnanimity enough in the nation to support the ministry in such a resolution. The nation no doubt is weary of the war, and flatters under the weight of its burthens. But peace can scarcely cheat the blind multitude with the delusive hope of a respite from those burthens. A vigorous and able opposition to the war in parliament might afford aliment to popular discontent. But the men who used to lead that opposition are now in the ministry. They may say they did not approve, and have not made the war; their predecessors, whom they were accustomed to oppose, let it a sad necessity on their hands.

Besides, peace has once been tried and proved not only delusive, but almost fatal. Bonaparte gained more territory in peace than in war, and England voluntarily gave up her conquests, except Malta, Trinidad and Ceylon. Such another peace would ruin her.

Under these circumstances it may be expected, that even the populace will see that the continuance of the war is the hard but inevitable condition of English liberty and independence.

If we are not deceived in these speculations, the British ministry and nation will concur in pursuing the war.

With what hope of ultimate success they will pursue it is a more difficult problem.

THE APPEAL

Of the people of Tombigbee to the people of the United States.

A people inconsiderable in number and in wealth, detached from every other portion of the American population, known only by the rumors of our wrongs, in the council of the nation; we cannot command your attention by the weight of political influence, but we are entitled to it, on the broad basis of justice and the general good. When duties on American produce were demanded by Spain on the Mississippi, the whole continent was in a flame; not merely on account of the injury done to the people of the western country, but because it inflicted a mortal wound on the dignity and honor of the nation. That wound is as great when inflicted on us, as when inflicted on our fellow citizens on the Ohio. Though not equal in number and political importance, we are in proportion to our population, infinitely more injured by it. Situated on the tide waters, nature has taught us, as she has taught our brethren in Kentucky, the habits of independence of other countries. Our existence depends upon commerce. Our products are valuable; but they are of no use at home; we must exchange them for other articles which are absolutely necessary for our subsistence. If we continue to be deprived of this advantage, we must abandon our country. The measure will be afflictive to us; to many of us it may be ruinous; but its consequences will not be confined to ourselves; they will have a wide spreading influence on the wail of the American republic. A country which under better auspices may become flourishing and populous, will be converted into a wide waste, and from the frontiers of Georgia to the waters of the Mississippi

no check will be left to the influence of foreign powers on the numerous tribes of Indians that inhabit that extensive territory. We have sworn allegiance to the American government and we expect protection. We ask the free navigation of the Mobile river not as a favor, but as a right. We appeal to the law of nations, to a law, which, at all times independent of the arbitrary encroachments of the powerful, and the mean submissions of the weak, stand firm and unshaken on the immutable basis of justice. The common sense of men revolts at the idea, that when nature created rivers watering extensive territories, she meant to confine the benefits of them to those who should possess the country where they discharge themselves into the ocean. They were intended for the common good; and those who possess their mouths can have no more right to bar the use of them, than those who possess their sources can have a right to divert their currents into other channels. If this doctrine be abandoned, no other can be substituted in its place which is founded on the principles of justice. Power may trample on this, as it has done on all other rights, and weakness may sink under the usurpation; but no successful exercise of lawless power can contravene the unalterable rules of rectitude. The waters of the Mobile pass through the territory of the United States from north to south for a space of at least 400 miles. Shall Spain, who holds not 40 miles on its banks, say that this river was created for her alone?

Were we, through a diffident distrust of our own conceptions of natural justice, solicitous to fortify our cause with the opinions of others, we could easily quote in our favor the decisions of a writer on the law of nations, whose opinions have always been treated with respect in similar controversies. But we feel satisfied in resting our cause on an appeal to that law of rectitude which is written on the heart of every man by the finger of his maker. Nor let it be said, that oppressions similar to those which were exercised on us were formally practised on our western fellow citizens, that a formal treaty with the king of Spain was necessary to confer on the people of the United States a right to navigate the Mississippi, and that they acquired by an act of grace from his catholic majesty a privilege to which nature had given them no title. The idea is false: the doctrine is alike groundless and disgraceful to the United States. There is no clause in the treaty alluded to which admits the rights of the king of Spain to monopolize the use of the Mississippi river. The spirit of the treaty presumes a collateral right on the part of the United States; and the only express provisions contained on the subject are, that a similar right shall not be assumed by other nations, and that it shall be rendered practically useful to the United States, by their having a place of deposit within the dominions of the king of Spain. The mere right of navigation on the Mobile and Mississippi remained the same, therefore, under the treaty. The United States did not deign to accept in either case from the favor of the king of Spain, but presuming that they possessed it under the law of nations, procured the establishment of regulations, which though needless on the Mobile, were on the Mississippi absolutely necessary for rendering the right of navigation productive of its full advantage to the people of America.

It is a circumstance not a little surprising that the different Spanish agents in this country, disavow the charge of having been originally the cause of our being burthened with duties at Mobile. When in October last governor Claiborne, with a patriotic zeal for our interests, applied to the intendant Morales for a suspension of the order; Morales, as we have been informed replied, that he was entirely without information in the case referred to, that his order concerning the Mississippi, was entirely unconnected with the navigation of the river Tombigbee, and could not have been the basis of the proceedings at the Mobile. That the arrangements must have been made by governor Folsch; but when reinstated in the exercise of his office, he would as far as should be compatible with his duties, comply with the desires of governor Claiborne.

On the other hand when governor Folsch was applied to about the same time; he gave us reason to believe, assured the governor of Orleans, that the duty of 12 per cent, was established when he took possession of the government; that the order for this purpose had been issued by Morales and had been approved of by the king.

Nor is there any foundation for the pretence that the exaction was sanctioned by principles of reciprocity, on the ground that similar duties were demanded of Spanish

[illegible]

jects passing up and down the Mississippi. No such fact exists. No Spanish vessel ever has been stopped on its passage between Baton Rouge and the ocean, or is the collector of the port of New Orleans authorized to demand duties on goods aboard Spanish vessels really *bona fide* destined for that settlement.

When governor Claiborne in November last, assured governor Claiborne, that the order for the collection of duties at Mobile should be suspended provided that Spanish vessels were subject to no detention or payment of duties at New Orleans, when going to or returning from Baton Rouge, he was assured by governor Claiborne; an assurance he has not deemed to notice; that no hindrance was offered to the passage of Spanish vessels up the Mississippi, and that the existing regulations at the custom-house did not subject a vessel to detention or the payment of duties in passing New Orleans whether going to or returning from Baton Rouge, or other port or place on the river possessed by Spain; the cargo being destined for such port and not for New Orleans.

This is precisely the situation in which we claim the right of being placed. We ask no more from the Spanish government than our own government grants to subjects of Spain. Is there any other section of the union where American citizens, after paying all the duties on imports demanded by their government are obliged to pay 12 per centum in the coffers of a foreign treasury. Is it thus that the freemen of America are to be oppressed by the agents of a foreign monarchy? Is it possible that such conduct can be viewed with apathy and cold neglect by any man who values the principle of independence, or who has really at heart the interest, the honor, and the character of his country.

But injuries do not end here. Heretofore we were burthened with duties. We are now prohibited from navigating our own rivers. The United States have established a port of entry and delivery at Fort Snodder; but the Spanish commandant declared that no American vessel shall sail to Fort Snodder. From this declaration of Morales, when not exercising his office of intendant, we had hoped that upon being recognized as such, he would certainly do us that justice, of which he had given solemn assurance to governor Claiborne. Judge then our surprize and indignation upon being informed that Mr. Morales when personally applied to for this purpose by Mr. Graham in December last, though he still denied having authorized the collection of duties, added that the only order he had ever given which would be considered as bearing upon the subject, so far from directing the collection of duties on the cargoes of American vessels passing the Mobile, would, if it had been executed, *altogether have prohibited the passage of such vessels or the entrance into the port*, and that from the instructions of his court he concluded that he could not permit them to enjoy the navigation of the Mobile.

From the observations of the intendant it clearly appears that the recent order concerning the navigation of the Mobile had no connexion with the order for the removal of Spanish officers from the territory of Orleans. It is in fact no more than a confirmation of an order issued by the intendant soon after the cession of Louisiana and which upon his being reinstated in his office he appears to have embraced the first opportunity of enforcing. And let it be remembered that the declarations of the intendant, which afforded us strong reasons to anticipate the entire suspension of American commerce on the waters of the Mobile were made previous to the order of governor Claiborne of January 10th, requesting that all persons holding commissions or remaining in the service of his catholic majesty should quit the territory of Orleans—a measure intended to as a precaution rendered more expedient by the rejection at the court of Spain of proposals for an amicable adjustment of differences, by reinforcements then lately landed at Pensacola, and by similar movements and recent aggressions on the western frontier. And yet certain Spanish agents have had the effrontery to propagate the tale, that we are robbed of our rights because the marquis of Casa Calvo's preference was no longer acceptable at New Orleans, though it is a fact notorious that the intendant had made the declaration above alluded to, before any thing had been said about the retirement of Spanish officers.

At one blow, therefore, and without provocation, has this officer utterly paralyzed our country. Our products are valuable. No part of the Mississippi country produces better cotton. The whole of last year's crop, and a portion of that of the preceding year was still on hand, just ready for the market. It was destined to purchase our clothing, our flour, our sugar, our coffee, our liquors, our iron, and our salt. We are deprived of the means of becoming purchasers—and if we had them, we should be prohibited from the only practicable means of having them brought to our places of residence. We are obliged to suffer, we will do it with the fortitude of men; we dare not to have confidence

in our government; our President knows our situation and is anxious to relieve us; let our citizens emulate the patriotism of their chief, and they shall ever have at their devotion our gratitude, our fortunes, and our valour.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

Yesterday arrived the ship *Speedwell*, captain Wills, from Lagaira, which he left the 28th ult. and informs that at that time, there was no accounts of the arrival of Miranda, on any part of the Spanish Main, though by the accounts received there they were in daily expectation of his arrival, and the Spanish government was on the alert, having prepared all the troops, about 2000 regulars and 30,000 militia, which could be raised to oppose him. That the various accounts of insurrections in that country was, as he believes, erroneous, as he (captain W.) heard nothing of any such insurrections. That on the 3d instant, in the Mona passage, being then in company with the *sloop* Pamela, Taylor, bound for Charleston, they fell in with and was boarded by the British frigate *Mermaid*, captain Hollis, who informed captain W. that he had that day fallen in with the ship *Margaret*, Gardner, from Lagaira for Philadelphia, very leaky; they also informed captain W. that general Miranda had sailed from Mole St. Nichols, where he was joined by 6 British frigates, in addition to his two armed ships and two schooners, with an English general and 6000 troops, composed of mulattoes and negroes, and that his destination was for Carracas, where another reinforcement was to follow him.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21.

We perceive in the London Morning Chronicle of the 31st of March the following article under the Hague head of March 25.

"Mr. Armstrong, the minister from the United States of America, to the emperor Napoleon, arrived here to-day from Paris, with his suite; he proceeds to Amsterdam, in order to embark with his suite for America."

We apprehend the writer of this article must have committed a mistake, probably by blending inference with fact. That Mr. Armstrong had arrived at the Hague is probable; but that he arrived there, on his way to Amsterdam, thence to embark for the United States, is extremely improbable. We should presume that his visit to the Hague was with a view to transact some special business; and that having accomplished this object, he would again return to Paris.

NORFOLK, May 17.

Arrived, brig *Flora*, Benthall, 47 days from Lisbon. May 7, *Spoke* the schooner Concord, James Webb, from New York for Jamaica; in lat. 27, 30, long. 63, 30, out 13 days. May 15, picked up the wreck of a sloop's main boom, with the rigging and part of the sail.

Sch'r *Eliza*, Record, 21 days from Trinidad. Left there, sch'r's Paragon, Haynes, of and for A. xan r 3, in 10 days; *Jafon*, Hinton, of Fredericksburg, for New York in 6 days.

Barque Two Brothers, Swain, 15 days from Salem.

Ship *Nancy*, Hobbs, out 14 days from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, in distress. April 29, and 30, experienced a heavy gale of wind, lost two pentails of the rudder, and sprung the rudder head. May 1, in lat. 33, long. 74, the gale still continuing, sprung a leak, bore away for Savannah or Charleston; the wind heading bore away for this port.

Sch'r *Patriot*, Divan, 5 days from New York, bound to Alexandria.

In Hampton Roads, ship *Fame*, Long, 54 days from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore. The ship Two Brothers, Harthorne, sailed 8 days before for this port.

Ship *Comanche*, Colburn, bound to Tappahannock; not being able to procure a pilot, and blowing hard, came into the Roads; left Liverpool the 27th March; *Spoke* April 2, in lat. 51, 52, long. 15, ship *James*, Tinkman of New York, from Charleston for Liverpool, out 25 days; 9th, in lat. 44, 30, long. 37, 00, ship *Columbia*, Tind, from Liverpool, for Richmond, out 18 days; lat. 43, 30, long. 37, 20, ship *Intrepid*, of Plymouth from Liverpool, bound to Norfolk, out 13 days; 15th, in lat. 45, long. 39, ship *Iris*, Goss, from Amsterdam to Baltimore, out 24 days; 19th, lat. 44, long. 47, brig *Venus*, —, from Baltimore bound to Amsterdam, 14 days out; 24th, lat. 33, 30, long. 55, sch'r. *Trio*, from Philadelphia for *Fayal*; 24th, lat. 38, 20, long. 62, ship *Fame*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, out 35 days; 29th, in lat. 37, 58, long. 60, ship *Rebecca*, Low, out 54 days from Antwerp, bound to Philadelphia; same day, ship *Mary* of Newburyport, from Charleston, bound, to Amsterdam.

Sch'r *Caroline*, Haynes, 22 days from Jamaica, bound to Baltimore, May 2, off Cape Antonio, was boarded by the British frigate *Arathula*, having a French brig and schooner in company, her prizes.

Ship *Intrepid*, Smith, 48 days from Liverpool.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at Vincennes, Indiana territory, to the editor of the Western American, dated April 15th, 1866.

"The governor has just been officially informed that the Delaware Indians have burnt several individuals of their nation, and condemned several others to undergo the same fate. A prophet, it seems, appeared among them, who told them that he had seen the Great Spirit, who commanded him to tell the Indians that it was his will they should destroy all those who drink *spirituous liquors*, or kept bad *medicines* about them. In consequence of these orders from above, they began by burning the great chief of the nation himself, and are continuing the pious work with as much devotion as the council of conscience felt when they condemned to the flames John Huss and Jerome of Prague. The governor is about sending a special message to try and pacify them."

By the arrival at Boston of the snow *Alba*, from Guadaloupe, we learn, that the British cruisers are very vigilant off that place, they board almost every vessel bound in, and have been very successful in re-capturing English prizes; they have also captured almost the whole of the privateers lately out of that island; not more than five or six privateers are now fitted out.

We learn that with a view to prevent the landing of persons from the parts of St. Domin go in the possession of the blacks, the captain general of Martinique has framed regulations, which make it necessary, that the place of birth of every person of color arriving there should be fully proved, and that, if natives of the United States and not speaking French, they will be considered in the ordinary class of seamen; if they, though such natives, speak French, they must be kept on board the vessel under the responsibility of the captain. Should they prove to be French, they will be committed to prison, but returned on the sailing of the vessel, if there be found no room to suspect that they came to Martinique with dangerous intentions.

[Nat. Int.]

A late London paper says:—"It is not yet known what measures will be resorted to by the British ministry against the Dey of Algiers, but it is supposed that they will not have recourse to a bombardment. Upon that subject a pleasant story is told of a former Dey, who, upon a naval force being sent to bombard Algiers, asked how much the expedition cost? Upon being informed, he burst into a violent fit of laughter, and exclaimed, "Oh! you ridiculous Christians, if you had given me but half the sum, I would have saved you the trouble, and battered down my capital for you."

From the Washington Federalist.

COMMUNICATION.

On Wednesday last an express passed through town on his way to the President at Monticello.

Conjecture was busied in surmises, and rumor with mouth open wide industriously retailed her idle fabrications. A cock-and-a-bull story was told about dispatch being received of a battle between the Spaniards and Americans in which a few of our gallant countrymen defeated 500 Spanish horse; some said that war was begun between Tunis and the United States, and unless immediate assistance were granted our merchants must suffer greatly in the Mediterranean. All this went off pretty well; only some said it was a federal lie, to have congress called that an army and fleet might be ordered; some said there was an insurrection in one of the southern states of a most alarming nature; while others supposed that the *Leander* had returned to New York, and that captain Whitby had refused to deliver himself up, notwithstanding the President's proclamation required him so to do; and that an express had been sent to the president for further instructions, and another and more powerful proclamation that would compel his immediate acquiescence. Some were sure the gun boats would be ordered to bring the *Leander* in if she did not resist, while others contended she would never surrender. Thus was rumor employed in alarming the peaceful inhabitants of our happy country.


In this uncertainty and anxiety, I thought it my duty to enquire, when lo! I was most agreeably relieved at discovering the dreadful business to be neither more nor less than the requiring the signature of the President to the instructions for Mr. Pickens, who is to leave Baltimore immediately for England; and the announcing to the President the very pleasing news that

peace would be uninterrupted between
Tunis and the United States, maugre the
threats of the Tunisian ambassador.

Q.

We hear that in consequence of pleasing
intelligence from the Mediterranean of
peace and harmony prevailing between the
Barbary powers and the United States, the
Chesapeake will not be sent out. She will
probably be ordered to protect our com-
merce from the insulting depredations of
piratical cruizers, and proud oppressors.

(ibid.)


SHIP NEWS.
Port of Alexandria.
ARRIVED,

Ship *Enterprize*, capt. Colcord, 58 days
from Liverpool—Salt—Wm. Hodgson.
March 26, spoke in St. George's Chan-
nel, brig *Wheeler*, of Norfolk from Pal-
mouth, bound to Liverpool, all well. 28th,
ship *George*, captain *Town*, of and for
Boston. April 14th, ship *William*, of N.
York, from Liverpool, bound to Savannah,
21 days out, in lat. 43, long. 34. 19th,
a barque, capt. *Searls*, from Salem, bound
to Copenhagen, 10 days out in lat. 43, 40,
long. 42. 29th ship *Navigator*, captain
Waterman, from New York bound to Am-
sterdam 11 days out, lat 38 75, long.
54, 30. May 2d, ship *Two Brothers*, of
and for Norfolk, captain *Hartshorne*, had
lost his main-top-mast, sprung his mizen-
mast, lost his boat overboard, lat. 40, 37,
long. 53.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by
ROBERT GRAY,
THE SECOND VOLUME OF
CHASE'S TRIAL.
Price to subscribers **Two Dollars Fifty Cents**
for the second volume—To non-subscribers **Five**
Dollars the sets.
May 22. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from *John Timberlake, Jun.* at the
City Tavern, in Alexandria, on the night of
the 15th instant,
One (London) Silver Watch,
TOLERABLE large, having a face and hard,
number not recollected; it had a steel
chain, a white glass face, and a part of the face
broken off—it was cleaned about six months past
by — *Bigger*, of Baltimore, strikes very
strong.

Also—Stolen at the same Time,
A pair of Olive Thicket Cord Pantaloon,
with a Cotton pair of Draw, and a pair of Stri-
ped Silk Suspenders buttoned to field Pantaloon.
In the pocket of said Pantaloon there was a Cot-
ton Purse, with about Six or Seven Dollars in
silver and some few Cents taken therewith.

J. Timberlake, Jun.
May 22. dgt

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Also supposed to have been Stolen, on the night
of the 18th instant,
A double faced Gold Watch,
MAKERS name *Hodgson*, London; with
two gold seals, six and wanted chain
the impression of heads on the seals, and an in-
cident circle on the back of the Watch. The a-
bove reward will be paid for detecting the thief,
if stolen, and recovering the property; or **TEN**
DOLLARS for the Watch only, on delivery at
Mr. Gaulby's bar.

May 22. dgt

Watch makers and others are requested
to stop said Watches &c. &c.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
From the connors of Alexandria, on Monday,
the 19th instant,
A HANDSOME bright bay HORSE,
a Twitch rail, one of his hind legs a little
white, 6 years old last spring, 15 hands high,
newly shod before, his hind shoes much the worse
for wear. The above horse was purchased last
fall by the subscriber from a Mr. Sonemate, and
is well known in town. A reward of **Ten Dol-**
lars will be given on having him returned to me,
and if stolen, a further reward of **FIFTY DOL-**
LARS, on conviction of the thief.

William James Hall.
May 22. dgt

300 bbls. wanted on freight to Nor-
folk, and 400 ditto on freight to Rich-
mond or Peterburg.—*Terms will be*
very moderate.
Apply to
A. LINDO, Broker.
April 21

The Subscriber,
At his manufactory, Water Street, offers
FOR SALE,
A quantity of Mould and Dipt Candles.
Upwards of ten thousand weight
White and Brown SOAP.
And will be ready for delivery a larger parcel.
He continues the BOTTLING business as usual, and
has on hand a large stock of
Old bottled Porter and pale Ale,
Part of it nearly twelve months in bottles, received in
hogsheads from the brewery of Messrs. Abbott and She-
ward, Philadelphia (late Mr. Isaac W. Morris) the whole
of which on trial will be found not inferior in quality to
any ever imported from London.

WM. DUNLAP.
May 19
FOR SALE,
By the subscribers,
Mould Candles, of a very superior
quality, by the box
Window Glass, of different sizes
Bucellos Wine, in quarter casks
Lithon Salt, and Willow Carpers
German Linens, of different descriptions.
A L S O,
100 bds. Maryland and Virginia
Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the
West India market.
R. T. HOOE & Co.
May 18.

Gosson and Turner,
Have received from New York, and are now
opening at their **Linen Store**, on Royal Street,
opposite Mr. James Russell's,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,
brown Hollands, Picnic, and Ticklenburgs.
A daily express,
Diapers, Checks, Hempen, Dow-
lax, Sheetings, Treads, &c.
Also for Sale,
A few chests of Imperial and Hyfon
Tea, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks
of Liverpool Salt.
May 9.

REMOVAL.
T. CRAVEN has removed his Store,
next door to *Mait's Tavern*; where he offers for
Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.
April 3.

WM. HODGSON
Has for Sale,
2 boxes 7-8 Coltraine Linens
13 hogsheads Claret, suitable for the West
India market, and entitled to drawback
14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12
bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes
7 cases best Lucia Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
2000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt.
April 30.

FRESH TEAS.
Now landing from on board the brig *Harmony*
from New York.
12 chests Young Hyfon,
5 do. Hyfon,
10 do. Hyfon Skin,
Which will be sold on very mode-
rate terms by
James Sanderfon.
April 21.

NOTICE.
By virtue of a deed of trust from
Michael Steiber to James D. Weycott & the sub-
scribers, to secure the payment of a sum of mo-
ney, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to
Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public
auction, for ready money, upon the premises,
on **THURSDAY**, the 29th day of May instant,
a LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of
Royal Street, between King and Prince Streets,
in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal
Street, 36 feet and extending backwards 103 feet
5 inches; upon which are erected two good
Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot
is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per
annum.
JOHN LONGDEN.
May 6.

Four Cents Reward.
Ran away from the subscriber on
the 12th inst. **THOMAS JACKSON**, an ap-
prentice to the Hat making business; he is 16
years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ve-
ry hard of hearing; speaks low, has a down look
when spoken to; had on and took with him one
new second broad cloth blue coat, one new pair
of dove coloured kerseymer trousers, one new
fine black hat, and several other articles not re-
collected.—The above reward will be given to a-
ny person that will secure him in any jail so that
I get him again.
Aaron Hewes.
The 20th of 5th mo.
All masters of vessels and others are cau-
tioned against harboring or carrying off said boy
at their peril.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.
KING-STREET.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has
received from LEE & Co's Patent and Family
Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the
following
Valuable Medicines,
Which are in high esteem and general use throughout
the United States; many of them being sold cheaper
than the drugs of which they are compounded could
be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE
That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent
for ALEXANDRIA.
DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstructed Coughs, Asth-
mas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Con-
sumptions.
To Parents who may have children afflicted with
the HOOPING COUGH.
This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an
immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short
time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which
children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable
and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in tak-
ing it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-Ge-**
neral of the State of Maryland.
Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of
Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for
two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever
colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered me-
dicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent
and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome
affection of the breast, accompanied with forceful and
with obstructed and difficult breathing.
On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving
public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.
Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very com-
plicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught
several months ago. He breathed with the greatest
difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats
when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice
would frequently fail in such a degree that he could
only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six
weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to
give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable
medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—excessive use of tea, frequent in-
temperance—the immoderate use of tea, frequent in-
toxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the
unhealthy or excessive use of mercury—the diseases pecu-
liar to females and certain period of life—bad lying in,
&c. &c.
And is proved by long and extensive experience to be
absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous Disorders, Violent cramps in the
Stomach and back,
Consumptions, Indigestion,
Losses of spirits, Melancholy,
Lofs of appetite, Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood, Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections, Relaxations,
Inward weakness, Involuntary emissions,
Scintillations, Obsolete gleet,
Fluoribus (or whites), Impotency, &c. &c.
In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and
obstinate of disease has brought on a general impover-
ishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole
frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourish-
ment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use
of this medicine has performed the most astonishing
cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EX-
TRACT OF MUSTARD,
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.
And has performed more cures in the above complaint
than all the other medicines ever before made public.
From **Dr. Weatherburn,**
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,
I purchased at your shop the prepa-
rations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Must-
ard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic
rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and
which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica,
and every mode of treatment received into practice for
the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this let-
ter useful you are at liberty to make it public.
Yours, &c.
W. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER.
Sworn and subscribed before
Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq.
One of the Justices of the peace for Phila-
delphia county.
HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
Which have within four years past cured upwards of
one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes,
of every age, and in every situation, of various dan-
gerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstruc-
tions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.
This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with vi-
olence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this is

contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and
to mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most
delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week
old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with-
out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the
production of worms and many fatal disorders. They
are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross hu-
mors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints,
and the safest and most purgative that can be used on
the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms
by which they are known.
Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of
four kinds, viz. the Terebra or large round worm, the Asca-
rides, or small narrow worm, the Cucurbitina, or short
flat, white worm; and lastly, the Tania or tape worm
so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many
yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful
and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagree-
able breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupt
gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Con-
vulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of
speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—
Irregular appetite, sometimes losing food, and sometimes
voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vom-
iting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at
the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness
of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A
dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometime pale and unhealth-
y countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and
rufted.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms
should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm
destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attend-
ed with success in all complaints similar to those above
described.
A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the
warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and
purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually
destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is
likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and
has restored to health and strength a great number when
in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular
and plain instructions are given for every part of the ne-
cessary treatment in such cases.
Children generally take this medicine with eagerness,
having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—
By Hamilton's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of
which any person may ascertain either by letter
or personal application.
TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Har-
ford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty
months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm,
which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite
the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions, and
intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of
his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep,
and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be con-
ceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waned
rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was
unable to attend to any business—when he heard of
some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm
lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away a-
bout **FOUR YARDS** of the worm (now in the pos-
session of Lee, & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon
convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered
its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for
more of their medicine, with their advice, from which
resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in
several pieces, which he supplied to be SIX or EIGHT
YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and
Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts
are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors
and himself will gratify any who may wish to make
further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's
worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when
necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in
their operation on the human body, even taken in large
doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mild-
ness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of in-
fants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler, York town,**
Pennsylvania.
Letter from the reverend Mr. **JOHN MOLTER**
minister of the Moravian church, in York town.
York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to
me as a very adequate means for the cure of children
afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of
my family, to try whether by means of this medicine
I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accom-
plish, different other means had proved abortive. My
eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very rest-
less at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short,
he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which
would yield to none of the medicines administered,
until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the
directions, which carried off a substance to all appear-
ance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite re-
peled with very small living animals. Not one of that
sort of worms which usually afflict children came from
him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in
health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively com-
plexion. Upon different occasions, I have used this me-
dicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer
exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or
any other disagreeable sensations, to offer occasioned by
purgative medicines. Upon the whole I judge this me-
dicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most
salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting
a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious
insubstance, which engenders so much indisposition both
among children and adults.
I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German
Corn Plaster.
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily re-
moving them root and branch, without giving
pain.
The genuine Persian Lotion,
So celebrated among the fashionable throughout
Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly inno-
cent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent mi-
nerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unsur-
passed efficacy in preventing and removing ble-
mishes in the face and skin of every kind, parti-
cularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,
scars, tetter, rings worms, yan burn, prickles,
heat, &c.
The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without
impeding that natural, insensible perspiration,
which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary

effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the
skin delicately soft and clear, improving the com-
plexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Not
failing to render an ordinary countenance beau-
tiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth
and Gums.
This excellent preparation comforts & streng-
thens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay,
and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing
all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which
is offered to accumulate, never fails to injure and
finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effect of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, distensions of rheum, dulness, itching, &c.
films on the eyes, never failing to cure those ma-
ladies which frequently succeed the small pox,
measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthen-
ing a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced
its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of
sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives
immediate and lasting relief in the most severe
instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at once
application, and may be used with perfect safety
on pregnant women or on infants a week old,
containing not a particle of mercury, or any other
dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not ac-
companied with that tormenting smell, which
attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.
A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of
cure."
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malig-
nant fevers,
IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild
so as to be used with safety by persons in every
situation, and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry off the
pernicious bile, and prevent its morbid secretions;
to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a
free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which
are often attended with fatal consequence; as
doses never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its
first appearance. They are celebrated for re-
moving habitual costiveness; sickness at the sto-
mach, and severe head ache; and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasant,
Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Pe-
tersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh;
G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Su-
folk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R.
Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J.
Shaw, Leesburg.
September 4.

TO RENT,
And possession will be given the 20th May.
A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situ-
ate on Fairfax Street, lately occupied by
Mr. Davis, Shoemaker. The land is good, and
having been occupied for a length of time by a
person eminent in his business, renders it an ex-
cellent situation for a person of that business. For
terms apply to
Thomas Irwin, or
John Adam.
May 3.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under
the firm of **Joseph Riddle & Co.** of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers.
JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part
of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax
Street, and daily expects an additional supply
from the United States from Liverpool.
September 28.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol VI.]

SALES
On every Tuesday
WILL B.
At the Ven
Corner of Prince
A Variety of
GROCE
Particulars of which
bills of t

All kind of goods wh
the prices of which are
time be viewed and pur-
mitation and prices.
Philip G. M

For Charter
ENT
Daily expected. A c
preferred to Liverpool, an
on consignments to Mel
there.

FOR
HEL
Burthen
is a fine ita
and ready
For terms
C

Wine, Fr
On SATU
The 24th instant, at 11
Sold, at Public Auction
Ship Hunter, at Hooe
The CARGO of the
ved from
CONSIST
4,500 bushels Sa
casks, 1 lb in and muscels
mons, 15 boxes Oranges,
bales of Almonds, 50 tra
of different sizes, 15 box
variety of Summer Carpe
Approved negotiable n
and 9 days, will be requ
P.

May 21.
Plaster Paris &
100 tons Plaster Paris
70 casks Lime,
On board Brig Nam
AND FOR SALE
Lawr

Who have also received
Doves, and Pigeons,
30 boxes Cod Fish
70 do. Mould and
120 do. Half Boxes
1 Bale Beerboon G
Imperial,
Young Hyfon } of 2
20 barrels N. E. Ru
75 casks Beltona Guap
10 cases Fig Blue

For
The Br
R. B.
Burthen ab
is in gold ord
receive a carg

BOTTLE
To Morrow morning, at 7
raged, each succ
A dray with B
will go abo
When the citizens may
that wholesome beverage
Orders from the co
will be executed ou
Apply to

May 8.